NEW YORK BERALD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1880, TRIPLE SHIER

THE CRISIS.

Progress of the Secession Movement in the South.

A Dissolution of the Union Apparently Inevitable.

LARGE MEETING IN VICKSBURG, MISS.

Addresses of General Henry and Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky.

SEPARATE STATE SECESS ON REPUBLATED.

Important Letters from Gov. Herschel V Johnson and Governor Houston,

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7, 1860. A bill was submitted on Thursday, in the Legislature providing holidays to be observed thereafter in the State on June 28, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, Good Friday, Christman, January 1, Thanksgiving and Fast Days, omitting the Fourth of July.

The election count was finished to sight. Judge Magrath leads the successful ticket. Masses Miles, Rhott and Spratt are also elected. There is great rejoining tonight among the friends of the gentlemen elected.

THE REPORTS FROM GEORGIA.

Macon, Dec 7 1860 The denotes feeling is still increasing in Georgia. The certainty of the secresion of Alabama and South Carolina til sond areatly to strengthen the sepessionists of this State. Mr. Cobb, a brother of the Scoretary of the Treasmy, speaks here to night in favor of distraion.

The fair of the Cotton Planters' Convention at this city

has been positioned until next Monday, o sing to the delay to the arrival of the goods imported direct from Belgium The banks to this State have all suspended. Those in Alabama will suspend next week by private agreement. They have plodges from leading secresionists to relieve them from the legal paralties resulting from suspension.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec 7, 1860. Mr. Fulton, of Columbia, offered resolutions in the House to day, requesting the Congressmen from Georgia to propose to the Congress of the United States the appointment of Commissioners on the part of the North and the South, whose duty it shall be to provide for s peaceable dissolution of the Union, and an equitable distribution of the property between the two sections.

THE SECESSION EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS.

Naw Orthans, Dec 7, 1839.

Advices from Texas state that Mr. Stewart, member of the Legislature of Texas from Gouzzles, has issued a circular, in accordance with the resolutions of meetings held in that place inviting the members of the Logislature to be in Austin on the third Monday in December, for the purpose of holding an extra session and to take the nocessary steps for calling a State Convention.

Governor Houston promises to resign if the people of toe State demand the convoking of the Legislature.

The hoisting of "Lone star" flags in the towns of Toxas continues to go on, and the people throughout the State appear to be united in their feeling of registance to the administration of Mr. Lincoln.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1861.
The Feeling of the Bouth, &c.

I am not to be classed among the croakers when I say that at this moment the prospects of Union to ring men are gloomy in the extreme.

The President's glorious Message has pointed out a plan of pacification. But will it be adopted? Thirty eight republicans pesterday roled even against sending it to a committee. If they will not even take that leitlatory step to accommodation, what ground has the South to step to accommodation, what ground has the South to expect that the proposed amendments to the constitution will ever be adopted? But my firm conviction is that the South has so little confidence in Northern declarations that if a paper signed by every republican representative in either house, declaratory of an intention noter again to agilate the slavery question, were presented to the Southern people, they would reject it, and not be diverted from their purpose of separation. "That may be very good talk," they would say, "but we cannot and will not trust you."

rust you."

s is, in reality, the substance of the sayings, and, is more deplorable, the feelings, of the representaof the cotton states in both bouses; an therefore are averse to introducing the agency of time. The
re of the accession movement are resolved upon pre-

UNION MESTING AT REISTERSTOWN.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the friends of the Union, without distinction of party, met at Reistorstown on Wednesday last, the 5th lastant.

of party, met at Reisterstown en Wednesday last, the 5th instant.

The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. James J. Given, Chair mas: N. Vansant, Scoreiary; Jacob Bickly, Joseph Weller, Jacob Forney and Thomas K. Haughey, Vice Praedents. After the object of the meeting was stated by the Chair, the following resolutions were presented by Thomas K. Haughey and adopted:—

Resolved, That we do most heartly deplore the present alarming difficulties that overspread our beloved country.

Resolved, That Maryland lores that Union which was bequeathed to her by our fathers, and is unwilling to dissever that Union, unless the rights of the South cannot by any other means be permanently secured to her.

Resolved, That Marylane, having a common interest with all the other six encountry states, is determined to have those rights which are her due, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of the Union.

Resolved, That Maryland will insist upon the repeal of all those laws of the Northern States which interfere with the fattaful execution of the Fugitive Slave law.

Resolved, That we now make an earliest appeal to our brothers of the octon Slates not to desert the common cause of the South by withdrawing her members from Congress, or adopting measures which may dissever the Union, without drat conferring with their brethren of the border Slates.

After which elequent and able addresses were delired.

Cation, without first conferring with their brethren of the border States.

After which elequent and able addresses were delivered by John S. Given and A. F. Shipley, who contended that Southern rights could be obtained under the son stitution and inside of the Union. They were frequently and carpeatly applauded. On notion, it was Received, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the county papers and one of the city papers.

After which the choic sang,
My country, 'tis of thee,
Seeet land of aberty,
Of thee I sing.
On motion, the meeting apported.

N. Carpany, Sourctary.

N. VANSANT, Secretary.

N. VANSANT, SONGLARY.

UNION MEETING IN FARDRAICE.

A large and very respectable unesting of the ditisons of Frederick was held at the Court House, in that city, on Saturday last, and strong anti-secession resolutions adopted. The gathering was presided over by Osl and John McPherson, aided by Moure. Samuel 'O Wa'ker, William N. Wolfe, William Mahoney and Edward G. Goldsborough.

take into consideration the present condition of our becred country.

2 That it be recommended to the Legislature to invite
a conference of all the Southern States to consider of the
mode and measure of redressing our grisvances; to insist
upon such guarantees as abail secure our equal rights in
the Union, and protect us in the inture from the turber
agitation or the slavery question; and, in the evon' of
failure to accure these objects, to concert measures for
the protect on and defence of our rights.

3. That we carnistly appeal to all Southern States to
unite with us in another and it may be a last effort, to
preserve the Union, upon torms consistent with the
safety and honor of the South, and if they fail in their efforts, then to adopt such measures as, in their wisdom,
may be proper for the protection of the South.

4. That we invite the other counsies of the State forthwith to call meetings of the people, and unite with us in
the above recommendation.

5. That we will faithfully abide by whatever ection the
State of Virginia, in convention, may determine upon,
and for this defence we voluntarily pledge to each other
our lives, our fortunes and our scored booor.

RAILIGH, N. C , Nov. 80, 1900 The Minus of the People Made Up Plans and Projects— The People Acting for Themselves—Meetings All Over the Stale—Arming—The State Conservative but Ready for Se-

Nothing of an exciting nature occurred here this weekin fact the feeling is too deep and too strong for noisy deciamation. Men of all parties are too thoroughly convinced that there is not only a certain prospect of the immediate dissolution of the Union, but that it ought to be dissolved, unlers we can have further and stronger guarantees for the protection of our rights, to waste time words A jout committee of both houses of the Legislature has been raised, styled the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom all bills and resolutions upon the condition of the country have been referred. As soon as can done that committee will report, and the final action of the Legislature be determined upon. The most moderate" men, as they are termed, are for nonlatercours and retaliatory measures, while others openly avow themselves in favor of recession immediately, be cutte they think retaliatory measures can now do no good-that the disease has progressed so far that nothing except the knife of the surgeon can cave any portion of body politic. Others, again, are for putting forth an plumatum to the North, requiring the repeal of their Personal Liberty bills and other like obnectous laws, and manding such other guarantees as may be agreed upon, and if this ultimatum be not agreed to by a certain day then they desire to resseemble the State Couven secode from the Union. Very few goatle men of this latter class have any hope that the terms of this ultimates, would be complied with, but ey with to pursue this course in order to remove from

there of this obtimates, would be compiled with, but they wish to pursue this course in order to remove from the marsives, the slightest responsibility for any course queents that may reselt from direction.

The doctrine of courses in interior should by all parties, and will not us rebuilted to for a reament.

Bills have been introduced providing for a call of a convention of the people to docke what the State shall do, as it is generally centrally that the state shall pursue. These bulls have been referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and will no doubt come perfected in their federal Relations, and will no doubt come perfected in their federal Relations, and will no doubt come perfected in their federal Relations, and will no doubt come perfected in their federal Relations, and will no doubt come perfected in their federal Relations, and will no doubt come perfected in their federal Relations, and will no doubt come perfected in their federal Relations, and will no doubt come perfected in their federal Relations, and will no doubt come perfected in their federal Relations, and will no doubt come perfected in their federal Relations, and will no doubt come to the first perfect the perfect of the federal Relations, and meeting and the next two weeks. North Carolina will go with the South, and the question now is whether the shall take immediate action or wait for her Souther shells the head for mer southern sherr to be some ultimatum that the South shall propose. If this he not once of the Union is for the North to agree to some ultimatum that the South shall propose. If this he not done in a few days for energanizing and putting upon an effective footing the whole militia of the State. Bit inevitable. A bill has been introduced providing for arming 10,000 volunteers, and an ire bill sell be introduced in a few days for energanizing and putting upon an effective footing the whole militia of the State.

Heretofers North Carolina has waited to shape her course by the action of Virginia, san now evidently

lutions introduced toto the Legislature, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, advocate either the calling of a State convention or the recommendation of a national one. Nearly all deprecate a withdrawal from the Union, excepting as the last resort, and the proposi-tion to send commissioners to treat with the cotton States meets with but little favor. I believe, if the Legislature were faithfully curvased, the lieve in the abstract right of recession, excepting as another name for rebellion. The natural right of all men On last evening the Hon. Mesers. Boyce and Ashmore, of South Carolina, addressed a srowd from the balcony of the Yarborough House, arging a prompt on operation on the Yarborough House, urging a prompt co operation on the part of our State with their own, and proclaiming as a fixed fact that South Carolina would leave the Union immediately on the assembling of her Convention. These extriments met with little sympathy from a large majerity of their andience, and immediately on their concluding a counter meeting was called at the Court House. It was largely attended, and a strong conservative speech, made by Hon. Mr. Vance, one of our Water members of Courters, and with anthoniastic. festern members of Congress, met with enthusiastic epplace. A committe was appointed to draft reso-letices, and the meeting adjourned to assemble in the Commons Hall to night. From that meeting I have just returned. The hall, galleries and lobbics eers crowded with the usual sprinkle of the fair sex. Q Bushee, Erq , was called to the chair, and a number of Prior pressents and secretaries appointed. Brecklaridge, Bell and Douglas men all joined in this demonstration. The committee, through its chairman, W. W. Holden, re-ported a series of resolutions, the adoption of which he urged in bue of the best speeches he ever male. They maintain tuelr rights at all hazards-peaceably if they can, foreibly if they must; that the election of Lincoln is no just cause for a directution, though it behoves us to watch for and resist the drst cocroscaments on our rights on the part of his administration, and declare as absolutely accessary to the satopies. The gathering was presided over you do not John McThereno, already by Master. Stander 'O' Walker, Walker and Stander's and Steward of the United the immediate repost of all the preservation of the United the immediate repost of all the preservation of the United the immediate repost of all the preservation of the United the immediate repost of all the preservation of the United States and the Control of the United States and the Control of the United States and the Control of the States and the Control of the United States and the Control of the United States and the Control of the United States and United St preservation of the Union the immediate repeal of all the

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Dec 4 1860 What the North Should Do-The Present Top of Public Thought-II per of Peliceful Separation Fiding-Southern Staves and Northern Mobs to be Compress - Pedies and Meddlers Must Becare—The Vigilance Feeling, do It will be well for the Northern States at once to begin to think of the nature of the relations to be es tablished between the Northern and Southern confederacies. Lamentations for the Union, as well as threats and concessions to preserve it, will be but so much time wasted. With us the Union is a thing of the past. Kottoes similar to this, taken from the late speech of ex Sounter Ruett, now gross that oye at every street corner.

THE UNION IS DESCRIPTOR BENCHPORTH THERE IS PROPERTY, PRACE AND DELIVERANCE FOR THE POTES.

The current of public thought here has undergood h singular change of late. Compromises and peaceful separation from the general government are aposen of no more. The talk is now of war. People begin to realize that their second independence, like the first, must be bought with blood. The hope that the President will, either formally or massively, recognise the official act of the Convention of the people of Stath Carolina, by which the State will be placed finally and forever beyond the reach of federal laws, is growing dimmer day by day. The people feel that a collision is inevitable. Nor de they underrate in any way the odds they have to encounter in a war with the government. And yet no one fall

ter to a war with the government. And yet no one faiters, and no one seems to entertain a moments apprehension as to the ultimate result.

You can hear around the notels, in omnthomes, and on the streets, the speculations that now occupy the popular mind. The possibility of a bombardment and occupation of Charlesten by federal troops is canvassed, and, in many instances, admitted, but there is a rooted countd tion that such a course upon the part of the Northern States remaining in the Union would bring down a heavy vengenace. The taunt so common a short time ago that the Union is the cuty safeguard of the Southerner against slave insurrection will now be practically tested the idea is prevalent at the North that the South lears its slaves. Our people now say that the world shall see which is the more terrible—the starving thousands of the North when your capitalists will neither feed nor provide with employment, or the well fed and contents.

The abolition papers have complained of Southern in-tolerance towards Yankee posters and modelers found tampering about among our claves. Honosferth they will have more exces. The old bitter feeling to rards the North will soon develops into open beatinty. The further the Yankee keeps from the cotton States at this time the better. Every stranger, who is not known, will be viewed with suspicion. The most countercative and is whoving of our people are now convinced that we are caloring upon a contest in which failure is ambilitation, and you may rest assured that there will be short shrift for the traiter wherever found.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA

CONVENTION. The following is a list of the candidates for the State Convention of South Carolina who are now in nomina

tice in Charleston. They are all pledged to secondates, but only twenty two can be chosen:-Alston, Charles, Sr.
Burnett, A. W., Sr.
Rowis, Langdon
Banks, Hear R.
Conner, Heary W., Sr.
Caldwell, Jan. M.
Carroll, B. R.
Colock, Chas. J.
Carden, J. N. Colocck, Chas. J.
Cardezo, J. N.
Defrertie, R., Re
Dawsen, Ecomund J.
Earon, Thot. D.
Frost, Edward
Gourdia, Ribt. N.
Honour, John H., Sr.
Huger, Berj., M. D.
Hayne, I. W.
H.; ward, Wm. H.
Hey ward, T. Savage.
Hanckei, Thos. M.
Boribeck, Dr. Elias.
Hilmes, Jcs. G.
Jarobs, Meyer Jacobs, Meyer Lavel, Wm J. Lawton, Wm. M. Lebby, Wm. Nagrath, A. Gorden Milce, Wm. Porcher

Middleton, Williams Mardeon, M. G. Man gault, Gabriel Muris, Wm. E. McBarnay, Wm. Mcmminger, C. G. Mills, Otte Mills, Oits
Mitchell, Nelson
McCrady, Etward
Northrop, Claudius, B
Ogler, T. L., M. D
Pringie, W. Alston
Porchir, Frank J.
Rheet, R. Baru well, Sr
Richardson, Francis D
Ruttoders, Bert Jeser Rheet, R. Bare well, St.
Richardson, Francis D.
Rutiodge, Beej doger
Reynolds, Geo. N., Jr.
Buse, Jas.
Ravened, Daniel
Spratt, Lecolidas W.
Stmons, Taon V.
Smith J. Pringle
Stronceter, H. F.
Townsoud, John
Toomer, H. Larross
Whaley, Benj J.
Wagner, Theodore D.

Magrath, A Gerden
Wagner, Theodore D.
Miles, Wm. Forcher
phe has ofter accreticed her interests to what was cansidered the good of her stater. States. Not a man in the
State has any idea of submitting to Lincoln's administration, if no carries out the principles he and his supporters
be have advocated; so that the question here is a question
of time only. It is a perfect detailion to suppose that
North Carolina is opposed to secession. Her manufactoring resources are too great to make her love be condmeasure a government that legislates against her intomedia government of the United States, I have bec

boldly stamped, there is a fire in his open strongly at variance a lin the calamose and eitheraisees of his action.

The calibre of the body over which he so ably presides is not in any may above the usual standard of our legislative bodies. There are a few men of ability in the Charleston delegation, and several from the rural districts though it is generally the case, as an old Carolinan remarked, what the best men are never sent to the Legislature." This would seem to be, to some extent, true of the House of Representatives.

We have here the fire-cater, "as he is called up North," in all his glory. He is not a young man with sandy mustache and whiteers, as you have pictured, ready to fight cocks one moment, to fight a duel the next, and afterwards to make a recession stemp speech over the dead body of the American eagle—called here the torkey between the dead body of the American eagle—called here the torkey between do the North. He is not to tarably young and betweened to no class, sect or grade. Old and young, gray heads and youth, men and women and children and ne grey, slaves and five, are necessionists. Recession is contingeness, and at present completeness than cleawhere. It is there, too, though dormant from excess of fatigue and rentiation.

But to the sketch of near. Having no doubt frequently seen the name of Mr. Bust, of Charleston, carlistic may be excited as to his persuital appearance. You would pass him on the street as an ordinary looking individual, though is reality above twenty five. He is considered, though is reality above twenty five. He is considered, and it in reality, a "mant young man"—that is, a brillient speaker and one well up in the politics of the day. What depth be has I am unable to vector for, and time after that He is very popular in Charleston, as he is no rumarkabile degree. He is withat quite pourse, in frent of the Speaker, out quite so well known in the highly contents and he hangh with a min that is irrepressibly contents the men clear of the speaker and one well up

THE STANDARD LITERATURE OF SOUTH CABOLINA.

I would seem that South Carolina, for the time being be absolved her polite and historical literature for the more sanguine branches of military science, in view of her peculiar stillude with the luderal government, basing our opinion on the displayed advertisements in the promi-ment Southern papers announcing the sule of the following

Harder's Tactics. 2 vois.
Scott's Tactics. 2 vois.
Cava ry Tactics. 3 vois.
Cava ry Tactics. 3 vois.
Field Arthlery. 1 voi.
Effic, and flow to Use it. 1 voi.
Effic and Rifle Practice. 1 vol.
Army Regulations. 1857. 1 vol.
Evolutions of the Line, as Practiced by the Acstrian infantry. 1 vol.

Evolutions of the Line, as Practiced by the infantry. I vol.
Mahan's Detpost Duty. I vol.
Mahan's Frield For tifections. I vol.
Echool for the Geards. I vol.
Bayonet Exercise for the Army. I vol.
Bairc's Military Art. I rol
Burr's Military and Naval Dictionary. I vol.
Gardeer's Dictionary of the Army. I vol.
Volume three Cavalry Tactics. (Separate.)

Volume three Cavairy Tactics (Separate.)

THE SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS.

[From the Charleston Courter, Dec 6.]

Rumers are very current to other states to the prejudice of the notes of the banks in this State, and our bankers and business men are in daily receipt of leiters seking information, and expressing great distrust of our bank notes. In some commenties, we learn, they are represented to the uninformed as atterfy valueless.

To all the holders of the bills of our banks, we would say that they need leve no fear whatever, in receiving, passing, and to keeping our bank notes. The action of our Leg ulsiume, in respect to the sosponation or our banks, was simply to remit that ponalty due to the State by a bank in a tate of suspension, and does not in any way operate to lessen the security of the note holder. No bank notes in the United States are better scorred than those of South Carolina. They are not based upon public securities, which in time of pressure and public difficulty could only be realized at a heavy sacrifice, which the note beller must bear; but by an article in the district of the security of the shake to pay to its not had a security of the bank to pay to its not had a security of the bank to pay to its not had a security of the shake to pay to its not had a security of the shake to pay to its not had a security of the shake to pay to its not had a security the security of the bank to pay to the same a security of the shake of the shake they not be not the shake to be not be not the same of the shake to be not the same of the shake to be not the same of the shake to be not be not the same of the shake to be not shake. Our banks are entirely solvent, their own associated to security of the same of the shake the same of the shake to see the security of the same of the shake to be not shake. If so much though the same of the shake to see the same of the shake to see the security of the same of the shake to see the security of the same of the shake to see the security of the same of the shake to see

At a public meeting of the citizens of Greene county Georgia, beid on the 16th uit., and which was participated n by many influential men of that section, resolutions were scepted asserting that the meeting thought the

were recepted asserting that the meeting thought the election of Liccoin to the Presidency did not afford sufficient carre for the immediate dissolution of the Union. They set forth their views in a series of reasons why they adopted that optalon, and then close by adding the following resolution:—

That whether we remain in the Union or accede from it, our present defenceless condition lavites oppression and aggression; and that we, therefore, heartily concur in the recommendation of his Excellency the Governor to supply the State with arms and munitions of war. And we further suggest that a portion of this expenditure be for artillory, a valcable branch of military service, with which our people are almost wholly una quanted; that the most approved works on military to the processor of every volunter company; that the expendency be considered of employing, at the state expense, one or more efficient who have seen service and who are well skilled in the procession of arms, to bestruct our volunteers; and, also, that is quiry be made as to the expectations and practical bills of catabilishing, under State or otherwise, manufactories of guspowder and of firearms, within the limits of this State; and, lastly, we recommend our fellow citizens to organics volunteer companies in every courty.

GOV. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON ON THE CRISIS. EPRIE'S TURSOUT, Jefferson County, Ga.,

My Duan Srs_I duly received yours of the \$21 inst with its accompanying enclosures, for which please accept

sions which you express for the fate of the Union. The Southern people are thoroughly aroused and exaspe-rated. It is quite certain that South Carolina will second in Ices than thirty days from this present writing. The tendency of popular scatiment in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi to the same policy is evidently very strong. They will certainly sustain, if they do not follow, South Carolina. They will certainly follow, unless something can be done to bring the people to more calm reflection—to gain time for the heat of indignation to cool, so that prodent counsels may be listened to. I have great coefidence in the "sober second thought." The people of the South do not desire to break up the Union. They are sufficiently attached to it, and would prefer it. if it can be shown that they can be allowed peace, safety, equality and their constitutional rights. Recent dove-lopements have driven them to desperation. A calm coosideration of a few points will disclose the ground of their examperation and the reason that they have lost confidence for the future. 1. The anti slavery sentiment of the North, from resole ness at first, has continued to grow stronger until it has

vail Amerg others I here heard to be favorable to this locks for Hemminger, the Commissioner of South Carelina to the State of Vergista last year. Strong reasons for supering that the Convenion will be a secret concise for the total control of the State of Vergista last year secret concises for the total to Convenion will be a secret concise for the State of Vergista last year of the State. It is work, speeches, resolutions and buttons minutes were by order consigned to the finance, and nothing but the result.

The people of lastimore have nitherto been in wrend, through the new superior exceptionant. Cong for the State, or the people of lastimore have interested to the finance of the public characters; or in the some of excitoment. Cong for the States, read of the public characters, and been particularly exceptionally many admirer, even outside of that harticular class with whom the public are so well, and yet to little exquasited—newspaper reporters. There are others been however, of whom it might be well worth to these the powers of the best of the section of the state of the section of the state of the section of the section of the public and the section of the section

in the blind fanatics of the North, who affect indifference to the dangers which imperil this great and wise republic.

What is to be done? The Union is in danger. How can it be saved? In my judgment there is but one way, and it lear it is too late for that. Those non-livebuilding States whose Legislatures have enacted them must repeal their Personal Liberty bills, and all acts of every kind which obstruct and prevent the faithful execution of the Fugitive Stave law. I do not say they should do this under the faithful execution of the Fugitive Stave law. I do not say they should do this under the faithful execution of the Fugitive Stave law. I do not say they should do this under the faithful execution of the Fugitive Stave law. I do not say they should do this under the faithful execution of the Fugitive Stave law. I do not say they should be south may demand it, but broame this right. It will be as honorable to them as it will be just to us. It will be but a voluntary return to a correct sease of constitutional obligation, and a revival of that spirit of brotherhood from which the Union sprang, and without which it cannot be perpetuated. Such action, voluntarily taken, will be far in resalutary upon the popular mind of the South than if taken at the end of a bitter contest under threatenings of disjunction; whilst the feelings which prompt such action would indicate a healthful tone of sentiment in the North that would at once check agitation there shd inspire conducted by the fourth of the survey is the Territorice, to suppress the interstate stave trade, and to abolish that would are not check agitation there shd inspire conducted by the fourth of the conducted in the state have exclusive jurisdiction, must be abandoned. In dee, the republican party smust led lavery in the Duritor of them and the non-sarcholoing Stated dreams that the cost of State will submit to rederal interference in any of these particulars to preserve it. I counsel calmason, deliberation, and that every means of redress in the Union be

terable exasperation. Therefore, if the people of the constaveholding States Intend to adopt any measured of patice and consultation towards the south they must act premptly. There is not an shoar for dolay.

Perspay your people are expecting the President's Measure to proclude a southing effect upon the Suthern mind. If he intends to deep the right of accession, as it amongoed by telegraph, he will irritate lantant of souths. The great must of the Southern poople believe in the right of recession, and they will not receive patiently its regain by the federal exocutive. They are in or mood to chopy logic with Mr. Buchnen or anybody eise a gamout ands where revolution begins. Besides, boing largoly responsible for the appailing state of public fallers, notther list sphalen or the countries regarded of any value by a considerable portion of the Southern people.

From present tederations, I think the Southern States will have decided upon their course by the 4th of Mirch court At least that in the remotest day to which they can be induced to postpone their fluid detarmination. South Caroline will not wait so long, the will seeded at once, but I thelice to the being that, for the purpose of obtaining concern of action and of allowing ample there for the most alareholding States to prace their statute books, and the republicant parts, through their head, the President elect, or some one authorized by him to peak, to announce that about the state of the delit quest States will be in season and will be able to repeal all chorelous and unconstitutional laws inchain and part of any perpose the other Southern States—the colour States in man repressibly, and more more authorized by him to peak, to announce that of the delit quest States will be used and unconstitutional laws inchain and the following and unconstitutional laws inchain and the following the readility of figitive alayon. And in those States in which the Legislatures of most of the decidence of the fore him to the post of the predict passes of the report of t

concervation of the North if the South would wait for its action.

When I began this communication I had no idea of the special control of the subject and my deep solicitude must plead my applicate. Yours, faithfully and truly,

Hon. Aug. Beinont, New York.

The first meeting favoring secession in Tannessee came off in Manchestor, in that State, on the 26th uit. The meeting was numerously attended. The subject announced for deliberation was "Secretion the Duty and Prespects of the South." A correspondent in writing of the meeting says:-

the meeting says:—
Their specedies were of an inflammatory character, abusing Lincoln and the black republican party, insisting hat immediate secretion by separate State action, before Lincoln's leaguestation, was our only remedy. They lay much atrees on separate State action, taking ground against a general Southern Convention and against a State Octovention, saying we have not time. They are evidently posted, and acting in concert with the South Carolina movement.

Convention, anyling we have not tions. They are evident ty posted, and acting in cohoort with the South Carolina movement.

They praise South Carolina, and say she is clearly right and we must go with her. They take the ground that the Union is aircafy dissolved by the action of the Northment of the Carolina, and anyline dissolved by the action of the Northment of South Carolina, and in favor of a State Course action, to be gotten up by a called assains of the Legislature. Col. C. pressed the point that South Carolina was doing un a great wrong by according without consulting or conferring with the burder States; that it was an attempt to involve those States in a revolution against their will, and that South Carolina was unwilling to abide the came and deliberate decision of the whole South.

At the conclusion of Col. C.'s remarks he amounced that there would be another meeting on Wednesday, when he would further discuss taces questions, and that it was also desirable that steps be taken urging the Governor to convene the Legislature to order a convention and to consider of the coming question.

This day's work copseed the eyes of the people. Many of them say that they did not expect so bold a move so soon, and a new issue is emphatically before the people of this county. I was surprised to see the readings of the great mass of the democracy to lay down party affinities and stand by the Unica.

THE CADETS OF THE WESTERN MILITARY

INSTITUTE, NASHVILLE, TENN. A week or more ago a portion of the cadets of the Western Military Institute, at the Nashville (Tenn.) Univerrity, met and adopted resolutions in favor of resisting and not submitting to the late Presidential election Another portion—the minority we believe—had a meeting on the Sist uit, and adopted a more conservative set of resolutions, in which they assert that in their judgment the grievances of the Southern Statos have become intolerable, and should be firmly and feariessly protusted against by the Southern people; but no resistance to the enforcement of the laws should be attempted by them until they shall have sought in vain for redress within the Union and under the federal constitution.

LAMOR SECESSION MERFING AT VICESSURG.

The people of Mississippi in favor of co operation with
the other Southern States held a mass meeting on the 20th
un. at Vicksburg, in that State. There was a great tern-

The people of Mississippi in favor do coperation with the other Southern States held a meas meeting on the 20th oil, at Vicksburg, in that State. There was a great turnout of the masnes and intense catheniams on that occasion. Among the prominent persons present, and who participated in the proceedings, were General Patrick Henry, efforcers Morchead of Kentucky, Hoo. Wm L. Sharkey, and General Patridge.

[General Breat was unanimously called to preside over the meeting, and on taking the chair he spoke in substance as folio 22:—

We have met here to-day as Southern mgs, as Mississippans, age, even as Union mes, to express our opinion as to what should be the actions of our people in this great crisis. A soctional cas dilate has triumphed on principles utterly hostite to our institutions. Let us prepare to meet the blow hurled against us Bet is to us not and precipitately nor purriedly. Let us go to work cautionally and bruscatly of this momentum of comething, and the question may it behouves us to do comething, and the question more what that something shall be. A convention has boos called in our fittle, and I kope there will not be one in that convention that will favor the separate secession of kinziasippi. Let us act as united body of the South. Let a Stendard Country. It is a convention that will favor the separate secession of the North, and if she refuses to great them, we will have a united South out of the Union, and build up a glorious republic of our own. But if the North will not arant our quet demands on must set up for our sites. We must be a citized out the convention that will favor the superate secession of the North, and if she refuses to great them, we will have a united South out of the Union, and build up a glorious republic of our own. But if the North will not arrant our quet demands of the North, and is she refused by a south out of the North, and is she refused by an advanced to the same than the refuse of the same than the proposed to him to the beautiful to the continuence of manufact

sible. We do not desire one could we conquest the North There is no such thing as consection conquering the other. It is far better for us as patriots, loving our common commity, and particularly our own section—far the country, and particularly our own section—far the forth who have better the as operation of the forth who have better the as on the particularly our own rights is it not desirable that we should be not of that there will be the border stands that we should be not of that there will be border stands that we should be not of that it is not desirable that defect it is just to the border stands that we should be called to read that the particular that the particular

OUR NEW ORLEANS CORBESPONDENCE. New Oalmann, Nov. 30, 1860.
Thankspiving Day in New Orleans—Secusion Sermons by the Clergy-Deep Feeling Among the People-Discourse of Bev Dr. Leacock, and Sermon of Rev. Dr. Palmer-Par-ticulars of the Accident on the Jackson Railroad-Stoppage of the Mails-Harper & Brothers-Vigilance Com mittee of New Orleans, do.

Yesterday, in accordance with the procie verter Moore, of this State, was most religiously observed as a day of thanksgiving by all classes of our citizons. The public buildings and the stores and offices were generally closed. A deep under current and most profound sensation seemed to prevail among our citizens—a fooing akin to that which stirred the people of the British American colonies in 1776, when they shock off the shackles of Old England.

which were more densely througed than I over witnessed them before, and which gave a eignificant and improceive character to the occasion. For the first time in New Or leass national politics were made a theme of discourse

which were more densely thronged than I over withoused them before, and which gave a significant and impressive character to the occasion. For the first time in New Orleans rational politics were made a throne of discourse from the polipits—but mark you, it was no innovation at the hely Sabbath day that occasion was taken to make this demonstration. It is but shother proof to the North how deeply our people are moved on the momentum question now before us.

At Christ's (Episcopal) church the Rev. Dr. W. T. Leacock strongly advocated accossion in his sermon as our celly political saintaines, and as the only step for the future preservation of the Union. The Delia this moraling has notee of this impressive discourse, from which ig very out the following extraote:—

But this is a national fary, and we must speak of national as who a ludwidnal mercies; and bieseed be food, we was not because the upour hands to God in prayer.

We have been the upour hands to God in prayer.

We have been true upour hands to God in prayer.

We have been removed from our borders; abundance has crowned our field; prespectify has attended our commerce, and should we not be thankful? But there is a rising cloud, in our hemispher—a cloud as or a summer's oreof which we cannot tell, until it bursts, whether it will bring the decolating tempest or the cool; refreshing shower. But there is a hand in that very cloud which has long forewarmed up of its coming, and prepared us with a refegs. The agitation of the always question, once thought an evil, God has made a bleming to us after aboving that the agitation of always, once thought an evil, God has made a bleming to us after aboving that the agitation of an evil, God has made a bleming to us proceeded to say.—"But we have yet another cannot from the hands of our commerce, or observanced up of the coming, and prepared us with a refegs. The agitation of the always question, once thought an evil, God has made a bleming to use the presence of the days with the large of the open than the coming th

ropied by the late accident on the Jackson Railroad, which, it is thought, cannot be repaired for several days.

The accident on the Jackson road occurred on the night of the 37th inst, five miles above Magnolia, by the heavy rains loosening the track. The down freight train was uppet, killing the conductor, engineer and fireman. The train was composed of sixteen care, and when thrown of the track the boiler of the loosenctive explosed, throwing the tender at least sixty feet distant. It is now said there are over thirty miles of track damaged, and that it may take two weeks to repair it. Three or our Northern trains are delayed on the road, and passengers are making their way to this city the best way they can from the place of stoppage, the distance to his city being about sixty miles.

The Hon. J. F. H. Clashovare publishes a satter in one of our city papers this morning, defending Messes. Harper & Brothers from charges of abolition sufficience. The whole South is now so thoroughly arouned that anything time tured with abolition sentiment is at once condemned and considered contributed. The reply of Hornon Greekley to Geo. N. Sandors' lester of discollatory policy, in which the former damands that we shall unconditionally roognies and respect Lincoln and Hamile as President and Vice Provident shall incoln confederates keep that "old barryand" is to recognise the rights of sixtery and its protection under the constitution. When Hornes and the Lincoln confederates keep that "old barryand" for the city, and arrests of abouttionists are people faily made to our continuous of the considered as insulting as it is reliculous. The first compiler of the city and the propositions, but over before.

We have now thoroughly organized a large Vigilance committee for the city, and arrests of abouttionists are people faily made to our city and arrests of abouttionists are people faily made to our city and arrests of abouttionists are people faily made to our city and arrests of abouttionists are people faily made to our cit